SOME NEW HAND SHADOWS

LONDON ENTERTAINERS ARE MAK-ING FORTUNES BY THIS NEW ART.

How the Shadows Are Made-The Paraphernalia Used - The Masterpiece Is the "Interrupted

Serennde."

From the Literary Digest. A new profession or "art" has just been developed in England. The hand shadows so often used to quiet and entertain restless children on a stormy day are now making fortunes for two professional entertainers in London, one at Egyptian hall, Piccadilly, the other at the Crystal palace, Bernard Miller tells us about them in the Strand Magazine (January), and numerous illustrations are given, some of which we reproduce. These illustrations are from the first photographs of shadow pictures that have been successfully made, as "the en-tertainment is one that does not favor the amera."
Most of the shadow pictures are in con-inual motion, a feature which appeals



THE G. O. M.

strongly to Piccadilly and Crystal palace audiences. The operator first displays the simple shadow of a pair of hands and the spectator then sees every moment in the operation of making dogs, birds, prominent people, and funny situations. Some of the scenes are progressive, and it is really no small task for the operator to keep two dogs fighting, or represent a young lady before the giass, or picture an interrupted scremade, without making some false move that will destroy the illusion. Many of the portraits, one changing into another in sight of the audience, but so slowly that the various motions are distinct and can be followed easily by the keen-eyed. "There is a certain appropriateness," says Mr. Miller, "in the G. O. M. swiftly giving place to Lord Salisbury. Only, in this case, one can see at a glance how it is all done; there is no diplomatic concealment." Mr. Miller describes the paraphermalia as follows:

"The apparatus is not elaborate—merely

Miller describes the paraphernalia as follows:

"The apparatus is not elaborate-merely
a powerful are light of 2,000 candle power,
whose beam passes through a small circular opening on to a sheet of ticket-writer's holland. Occasionally some little property-a pipe, a piece of cardboard, or whatnot-is used for adventitious effect; butfor the most part the 'artist' uses his
hands simply and solely. What is more,
the arc lamp can be dispensed with, and
almost equally amusing results produced
by the aid of a clothes-horse, a sheet, and
a candle. If an oil lamp is used, care must
be taken to turn it so that the edge of
the flame is toward the sheet; otherwise
the shadow will be blurred and hazy."

These shadow artists actually make their These shadow artists actually make their reliminary studies from living models and



LORD SALISBURY ON THE ALERT.

practice patiently and persistently to bring out the fine points that make the shadow characteristic. On one occasion, M. Trewey was observing a handsome bull. "The bull resented the whole business," says Mr. Miller, "and charged. He charged far more heavily than an ordinary human model would, so that what with damaged clothes

would, so that want with damaged clothes and person, and shattered camera, M. Trewey found the bull a costy sitter." Mr. Miller continues:

"These shadowgraphists have pupils. Fathers of large families pay Mr. Devant 8 guineas for a course of ten lessons in the art, that they may amuse their wives and offspring during the long winter evenings. Mamma cuts out and hems the sheet, while daddy gesticulates strangely in the endeavor to portray new figures of his own invention. M. Trewey's most interesting pupil was an enterprising dentist, who wanted to learn shadowsraphy in order to beguile timid children while he removed their offending molars. Then clergymen take a few lessons that they may not be their offending molars. Then clergymen take a few lessons that they may not be outshadowed, as it were, at parochial tea parties by the efforts of amateur entertainers. Even lunatic asylum officials have been among Mr. Devant's pupils.

"Mr. Devant was on one occasion giving his shadowgraphic performance in the famous subterranean saloons at Welbeck abbey (continues the writer), and the Duchess of Portland was present with her pet dog on her knee. Now, one of the funniest of Mr. Devant's scenes depicts a quarrel between two big dogs, which are portrayed solely by the operator's own two palms, When at length these shadowy animals



DRESSING FOR A PARTY.

were depicted at it tooth and nail on the sheet, her grace's pet could no longer resist joining in the excitement. That little dog, remarked Mr. Devant, 'howled and barked with all the vigor it could master. Evidently it was backing one or other of the combatants, or perhaps it wanted to have a hand-or rather a tooth-in the fight. At any rate, added the popular entertainer, 'I considered the incident one of the sincerest and most unique compliments I ever received.'

The young lady dressing for a party is one of the most inaughable of the shadow scenes. Mr. Miller says:

"The lady is very much in carnest; evidently it is a tollette with a purpose. The hair is gradually curied, the hairpins placed in position one by one, so as to support an artificial dab of wool, which represents, we believe, a 'bun' unknown to confectioners. All this, with many delicate, inimitable touches; a look in the glass now and then; expressions of alternate disappointment and delight, and flual movements of triumph that are simply irresistible. Now and again the exit of the 'belie' causer roars of laughter, her mincing gait and languishing men being reproduced with overwheming comicality."

The "interrupted serenade" is Mr. Devant's masterplece. Considerable 'property' is used in the shape of cardonari; but the injured air on the musician's face when ordered to stop, the defant way in which he proceeds, and the climax in the "retribution" scene must be credited to clever, fingers. As the water (sand really) teems down, smild shouts of laughter from the sudience, the musician collapses, sadder and perhaps wiser, while the triumphant householder shuts down the window with a self-satisfied bang. A moment later Mr. Devant's flexible hands loom large upon the illuminated disk, and the performance is at an end.

An Affecting Idyl. From the San Francisco Call.

While a man was in fail at Oakland, and could only get out by marrying a certain young woman, he was embarransed by the absence of the 22 necessary to pay for a license. At this juncture another woman appeared, explaining that she was engaged to the prisoner, but would give him up. Nor was this all, she would go further in her generoeity and advance the 22 without which he was unable to claim a wife. Such nobility of character excited admiration. And so they were wed, the self-sacrificing female being present as a witness. Then immediately after the wedding the witness walked off with the bridegroom, leaving the bride to ponder upon the sweetness and unselfishness of which a woman can be canable. Altogether it was a touching incident.

A FEMININE INVENTION.

Many Handy Things Made From Or dinary Hairpins-Some of the Devices Patented.

Miss Cora Inman, an ingenious American girl, has invented a dozen household articles made from hairpins, says the New York Herald. If you have a package of hairpins and follow her directions you can have "all the comforts of a home," for

Miss Inman has had some of her de-Miss Inman has had some of her devices patented, but is not averse to letting
the sisterhood into the secret of how she
makes some of her simplest and most convenient little "contraptions" out of our old
friend the hairpin.

In the first place, there is a spool rack,
to be worn upon the person while sewing,
and which will prove a boon to every woman who is used to seeing her spools whirl
sway into corpers smaller and more dis-

and which will prove a boon to every woman who is used to seeing her spools whirl away into corners smailer and more distracting than the haunts of the dastardly collar button. It is made of a single hairpin, and can be snatched from the auburn curis in haste, without leaving the rocking chair, so you see that nothing could be more delightful.

The hairpin is taken by its two wires, or prongs, and crossed so that a loop appears at the top where the arch generally comes. After this has been done neatly and with enough care to leave the loop large enough to go over the ordinary sized button on the front of the basque, the remaining length of the wire is bent into the form of a tiny pair of lee tongs or "nippers," the ends slightly and sharply bent at right angles with the curve above, and slipped into the hole of a common spool of any shape or size. And there it is, all complete and comfortable, and you have not had to move out of your chair, much less call for materials with which to make this cunning, unique and almost necessary thing.

Then there is a photograph holder, which,

less call for materials with which to make this cunning, unique and almost necessary thing.

Then there is a photograph holder, which, if made from brass or "gilt" hairpins, will prove a delight for some dainty desk. It is made by taking the hairpin just as it comes from the package and bending it over backward about one-third from the top; one other bend in the opposite direction and it is done. Before it is quite complete the legs, or wires, are spread a little at the bottom, enough to make it stand plumb, and it forms a carte de visite rack that is every whit as substantial and good as the ones bought in stores for that purpose.

If you happen to be fortunate enough to be the possessor of a number of rings, a "ring tree" will be found a useful and pretty article for the "dresser." It takes half a dozen pins—long ones preferred in this case, as in all others.

Three of the hairpins are stretched out to their full length by undoing the arch in the middle and pressing gently until the hairpins are flattened out and form a wire twice their usual length. They are wired together about an inch from the bottom and an inch from the top, and at the bottom the inch left free is taken up and turned at right angles from the rest, so as to form a three-legged rest. Then three other pins are taken, bent in the middle like a letter "V" spread out, turned with their legs pointing skyward and wired together at their arch tops. This, fastened to the three-legged institution already made, forms a "tree," upon the limbs or arms of which may be hung at night the diamonds and turquoise of the day's wear-ing.

THE MUSIC OF THE WATERS. Sublime Melodies Sung by the Tor rent of a Waterfall in British Columbia.

A student of romance will find much

that interests him in every part of the British Columbian mines, writes a cor-respondent of the Baltimore Sun. Let him go to the Slocum and sleep by the Haunted Butte, a lonely mountain not twenty miles from Sandon. A prospector who was there one night quite recently thus tells of his experiences: "I camped near the edge of a dark gorge. It was a wild spot, and just as I lay down to sleep the wind commenced soughing down the gorge. All at once I was startled by a burst of sublime music. It sounded like a hundred fine-strung instruments playing together. Then came clashing of cymbals and the music grew soft and faint until it died in the distance. You bet I was frightened. As far as I knew there was not a soul within miles of the place. I lay listening. I heard a faint twang, then a flute-like silver peal, followed by a chime of bells. Every instrument you can think of seemed to be played by a master hand. Low at first, and only at intervals, the melody of sounds intermixed until it swelled into a great orchestra, and once more died away in a wall. I heard that orchestra several times during the night, and came to the conclusion that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy. When I twenty miles from Sandon. A prospector and came to the concusion that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy. When I awoke, the noises of the tumbling water-fall above me were the only sounds I heard, I investigated that mystery and found that' it was the wind that produced that heavenit was the wind that produced that heavenly music. At night, when everything is still, you can hear the music that in the day is only rushing water. The wind has to be in a certain direction, when sweeping down the canon it strikes the waterfall in such a way as to give the sound the resemblance of an orchestra playing." Other prospectors have slept by "Musical Butte" and heard the music of the waters, but none has given any explanation save the man just quoted. Not a few also have put the sounds down to 'spooks," and have been afraid to stay the night by the Haunted Butte.

FLAGS ON THE STREET CARS. Weather Signals Flown From the Trolley Poles as Storm News

for Suburbanites.

The advertisements on the inside and roof of the street car have been a diversion for a long time, but the scheme of the Akron. Bedford & Cleveland Suburb an trolley line, which displays weather signals, is something entirely new. The notify the road of the successive and prospective meteorological changes, and for the cars as they go out of the car barn to mount the appropriate signal in the shape of a flag symbol. People are thus enabled by looking out of the door to determine whether it is necessary to carry an umbrella to-day, or whether a storm coat or mackintosh would be most suitable. This scheme is much more satisfactory than the flying signals from the roofs of public buildings and the railroad station builetins, as the signals are always in sight and can easily be changed as the reports of the weather bureau indicate. Steam railroads have already tried this useful plan, and it is evident that the trolley cars can be even more efficient as distributors of such news quickly over large areas. Cars running in rural districts will be especially serviceable in this way. notify the road of the successive and prospective meteorological changes, and

"THE DEVIL'S ROCK."

Kentucky Rock That Is Always "Burning Hot"-Nature's Radiator.

"Over near the West Virginia border, but on the Kentucky side of the line, is an immense stone, which is known as 'the devil's rock,' because it is always burning hot," says a Louisville Post correspondent, writing from Ripley, W. Va., "I went over the 'hot rock,' as some of the mountaineers call it, and must admit that it is the most unusual freak of nature I ever looked at. The stone is ten by fourteen feet thick, although there's no way of measuring the depth, only a few inches being above ground. The rock contained so much heat on the day I visited it that I could hold my bare hand on it but a few moments. Where the leat comes from and why the monster 'radiator of nature' is not cooled by the blizzards and zero weather of winter is more than I can determine. The superstitious will not go near it, as it is believed by many to be the very 'chimney corner of Hades.' I took a picture of the great natural phenomenon, but, of course, that can give no adequate idea of its most wonderful characteristic." burning hot," says a Louisville Post cor-

REVOLVING PALACE FOR PARIS. Exposition of 1900 Will Outdo Chiengo's Great Ferris

Wheel. Paris is to out-Ferris Ferris. The great Chicago wheel is to be outdone in the universal exposition of 1900. The special won-der of the French fair will be the revolv-ing palace, designed by the eminent archi-

ing palace, designed by the eminent architect, M. Charles Devie. It is a hexagonal shaft, 350 feet in height, divided into twenty-five stories. The entire palace will be covered with nickel plate, aluminum, ornamental tiling and glass.

This gorgeous structure will be filluminated by 20,000 incandescent and 2,000 arc lights of varied colors, so as to bring out clearly all the decorative lines, balconies, turrets, pillars and statues. In the loft of the palace will be a chime of sixty-four bells and a powerful organ, played upon by the ald of compressed air.

The entire structure will turn on a pivot, the motive power being hydraulic pressure. It will make one revolution an hour.

YOUNGEST OCEAN TRAVELER

VICTOR M'KENZIE COMES ALONE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

He Is Only Fourteen Months Old, but He Enjoyed the Trip and Made



in Lima for some time. It was there that Victor was born. Mrs. McKenzle's health falled and her husband took her and the boy with him on a diplomatic errand through Italy. On the 4th of March the mother died suddenly and Victor was given in the temporary care of the sisters at an English convent in Rome. In the early part of this month Captain McKenzle was summoned to return at once to Lima, which he did after leaving instructions that his boy should be sent to Philadelphia. Very carefully the baby was wrapped up by one of the kind sisters and taken all the way from Rome to Hamburg, where transportation had been arranged for on the Augusta Victoria. Captain Kaempff and Purser Losch took charge of the little one and saw that he was the happiest boy aboard, which he undoubtedly was. When the captain handed his precious charge to the grandmother in New York yesterday he said that Victor had not cried once and seemed very contented with his lot as a traveler

The boy is a descendant on his mother's side of such old Philadelphia families as the Camacs and Markoes.

MONEY FROM A GLACIER.

Munich Ice Company Cut One and Sold It to Considerable Advantage.

Last winter the Bavarian ice crop was poor, and toward the end of the summer Munich was threatened with an ice famine. But millions of tons of ice fell down from the clouds and filled the wants of

Prospectors were sent out by a Munich Prospectors were sent out by a Munich ice company to the nearest Alps, with the idea of mining a glacier and getting ice that way. The glaciers Mount Ariberg Glockner and Mount Feurstine were inspected, but it was found that they could not be utilized with profit. Then the prospectors were told of a great avalanche of frozen snow, which had come rushing down from the mountain peaks the winter before and had lodged in a funnel-shaped hollow on the side of the Birnhorn.

The avalanche of ice stood up out of the funnel into which it had fallen as high as a church steeple. Through the center of a church steeple. Through the center of the mass ran a stream of water, which formed by its burrowing a mighty and won-derful ice cave. So the Munich ice com-pany selzed on this natural icehouse and ent men to get out the ice.
From the ice-filled hollow in the mount-

From the ice-filled hollow in the mountain a chute we's built down the side of the Birnhorn, nearly a mile long. This led down to the railway running to Munich. Then dynamite was used and great pieces of ice blasted from the cliffs, where they had hung, and pieces blasted out of the great mass of ice itself. great mass of ice itself.

These big pieces were then broken into smaller ones and sent down the chute, where a train was in waiting to carry it to Munich. The ice is carried to the Bavarian capital in special cars, so built that the outside air will not reach it, for it takes two days for the ice train to reach Munich after it has been loaded at the foot of the chute. This natural icehouse, which is now having its stores removed, lies in the Passau section of the Alps.

Worse Yet.

From the Detroit Free Press.
"Life is a failure with me; I am hopelessly-"
"What-in love?"
"No; in debt."

IN A SULPHUR MINE.

Terrible Hardships of the Boys Employed Therein-They Work Naked.

He Enjoyed the Trip and Made

Many Friends During

His Passage.

Victor McKenzie is probably the youngest cabin passenger who ever crossed the Atlantic ocean alone. He arrived at New York, on the Augusta Victoria the other day from Genoa, and comes to be reared an American citizen.

Victor is the only son of Captain Robert Fowler McKenzie is a relative of the United States consul at Peru, and holds a most important diplomatic post him a service of the reared and the depth below on the backs of men and boys. Long, sloping sarrow tunnels lead to research the suring at the mines they sare the suring at the mines they sare the suring at the mines they are the suring at the mines were closed, and a sould provide themselves with a scant supply of the time they are in a state of the United States consul at Peru, and holds a most important diplomatic post him a most important diplomatic post hi "There are but few who admire the collection of beautiful sulphur crystals in the National museum," remarked the gentle-

pors from the calcining ore can only be compared to blasts from the infernal re-

YOUNGEST POSTMASTER.

He Holds Office at Benton, Saline County, Ark .- Appointed at the Age of 21 Years and 2 Days.

Henry S. Westbrook, who has the dis tinction of being the youngest postmaster in the United States, was born May 22, 1876, near Benton, Saline county, Ark. He lived with his parents upon a farm intil 1892, when he became a teacher in the until 1892, when he became a teacher in the public schools of his own state. He taught for three years, and in 1895 entered the Arkansas Industrial university. A year later he entered the law department in Little Rock, and graduated in May, 1897,



HENRY S. WESTBROOK.

with the honors of his class. He was then admitted to the Arkansas bar.

Being a member of the state executive committee, he was nominated by it for the postmastership at Benton. His commission was signed May 24, 1897, two days after Mr. Westbrook became eligible for the office, making him postmaster at the age of 21 years and 2 days. No Room to Turn.

From the Detroit Free Press. "Did you ever turn over a new leaf the first of the year?"
"Gracious! no; we live in a flat." Remembrance.

I'll not forget thee. Nora—
I could not if I would;
No other girl at batter cakes,
Could have a hand so good.
—Detroit Free Press.

ROMANCE OF HYPNOTISM.

IT SEEMS TO BE AS OLD AS THE WORLD IS.

Although Hypnotists Were Persecuted in England Sixty Years Ago, It Was Finally Admitted More or Less.

Hypnotism is associated in the general mind with humbug. It is seen and heard of most in platform exhibitions, where there is every possibility of collusion, and in novels, where it is a tedious piece of machinery. Given hypnotism, as the novelist understand it, and everything may happen. To destroy one twin, the villain hypnotizes his sister, tells the sister to take prussic acid and "suggests" that it shall not disagree with her. So he poisons his victim, quite safely. As a matter of fact, experts are divided on the question whether, if an ordinary character is hyp-notized and bidden to commit a murder that day week, the "post-hypnotic" sug-gestion will take effect. On the whole, the opinion that a person will not run con-tary to his ordinary conscience under sug-gestion seems the better. Mr. Vincent has gestion seems the better. Mr. Vincent has put forth a volume on "Hypnotism," says the London News, which seems rather superfluous. The work in that series by MM. Binet and Fere, on "Animal Magnetism," appears to cover the whole ground, especially in the historical section. Hypnotism, though Mr. Vincent does not say so, has always been going on. The Eskimos call it "The Sleep of the 'Shadow," and use it for curative purposes. The seers of most low races produce the sleep in themselves, by a variety of expedients, and then become, or affect to become, "clair-voyant." Examples are commonly met, in old and new books of travel, among Red Indians, Lapps, Samoyeds, Maoris; nor do the travelers fall to be impressed by their experiences.

Among the Egyptians. The Egyptian examples of cure by "passes," from the monuments, are perhaps susceptible of other explanations, but Solon ceptible of other explanations, but Solon, as quoted by Mr. Vincent, seems to refer to "stroking." This was practiced by Greatrex, "the miraculous Conformist," at the time of the Restoration, but, in a passage quoted, Martial seems rather to refer to massage than to anything mesmeric. About and after the Reformation. Paracelsus and others babble freely of these themes, but seem to have scorned practical proof. The well worn story of Mesmer is repeated in this work; Mesmer had made some empirical discoveries, but his practical proof. The well worn story of Mesmer is repeated in this work; Mesmer had made some empirical discoveries, but his theory of an universal fluid, "animal magnetism," was judiciously condemned, like all theories guessed at after very imperfect experiments. Mesmer's patients do not seem to have fallen into the hypnotic sleep, which is analogous to spontaneous somnambulism. Puysegur first laid emphasis on his condition, just before the Revolution. The Academy of France made a report in 1831, but were afraid to publish it, because it was too favorable, especially in clairvoyance, or lucidite. In 1837 they decided against the success of certain experiments in clairvoyance, and it wanted no courage to publish that report. It would hardly be scientific to conclude that there is no such thing as clairvoyance, because a given subject, or a given occasion, does not succeed. However, the academy settled that the whole question was closed. Their affirmative report of 1831 was just as valuable as their negative report of 1837, and neither was worth much.

Work of Thackeray's Friend. When Thackeray's friend, Dr. Elliotson took up the subject in England after 1837.

"the most vile and indecent charges were leveled at him." Science, somehow, does not appear to be more happy than theology in fostering a dispassionate frame of mind. Braid, however, proved that the sleep could be produced in all kinds of ways, through "physiological modifications of the nervous system." Braid's hypothesis, "Hypnotism," though persecuted at first, was finally admitted more or less. He had not fathomed the theory of "suggestion," and we do not see that anybody has fathomed it, in spite of physiological attempts at explanation. Say you hypnotize a person, and tell him to have a blister on his nose. A blister is evolved, somehow, and you explain by the suggestiveness of suggestion, just as you explain an archdeacon by saying that he "performs archidiaconal functions." Somehow we seem to "get not forrarder." Four pages in Mr. Vincent's book sum up the history of hypnotism for the last thirty years, and this does appear inadequate. Mr. Vincent seems to prefer the Nancy school. MM. Binet, and Fere were of the Salpetriere school, find plenty of experiments have been successful which can be explained by neither school. Now there comes in an insuperable difficulty. All these experiments are made by human beings on human beings not by man on insuperator. "the most vile and indecent charges were neither school. Now there comes in an insuperable difficulty. All these experiments are made by human beings on human beings, not by man on inanimate nature, not by man on man by the aid of drugs. Therefore, one student will succeed in experiments which another student will never be able to repeat. "The second lion thinks the first a bore," and his experiments erroneous or fraudulent. Yet, in the nature of things, there must be successes by one man with one subject which cannot be repeated by another man with another subject, or even with the same. Even in medicine, drugs have not always the same effect on all persons, or at all times. Much less can experiments "in the abysmal depths of personality" always be capable of reproduction. This is inevitable, and it is as inevitable that the unsuccessful should disbelieve. Consequently the rarer hypnotic phenomens, such as clairvoyance, in or out of the hypnotic state, "thought transference," sleep caused by suggestion from a distance at an hour chosen by lot transference," sleep caused by suggestion from a distance at an hour chosen by lot and unknown to the patient, are all per-haps incapable of scientific demonstration.

"Mesmerie Ideas."

Mr. Vincent talks as if "mesmerlo ideas" were now held, where they are held in Eng land, on the responsibility of the late Mr. Gurney and his friends. Yet we think that

Mr. Gurney only succeeded in some experiments for which it is difficult to find an explanation on orthodox physiological theory. As Mr. Vincent implies, these things are at present problematic, but they cannot be safely neglected. The romance of hypnotism is not like the romance of mesmerism. In the '48, Dr. Gregory, Major Buckley, and perhaps Miss Martineau, produced real fairy tales of science. Patients would behold interesting events, at any distance in time or space. They read mottoes inside nuts, and Houdin, the great conjurer, admitted that he was outdone, and puzzled by Alexis. Magicians and seers are now very rare, perhaps because the conditions of experiments are better understood. As to clairvoyance, it is almost abolished by the ingenious theory that the so-called seer only taps the mind of some-body who knows the facts. To be sure that theory itself is far from being universally accepted. The experiments in "transfering" disease from the patient to a hypnotized subject are scarcely worth serious mention. The reformers scoided an archibishop of St. Andrew's for letting a witch transfer his gout to an old horse, but the efforts of Dr. Luys in this direction were never approved of, we think, by his learned brethren. Mr. Vincent concludes that "thought is as much a physical fact as the process of secretion in a gland," but here he will not perhaps have all authorities on his side, and many experiments point to a conclusion not in harmony with his philosophy. Taken at its lowest, hypnotism proves to be more fearfully and wonderfully made than most people had his philosophy. Taken at its lowest, hypnotism proves to be more fearfully and wonderfully made than most people had supposed, while the rarer phenomena are most easily disposed of by denying their existence, or leaving them on one side. The most romantic statement in this book is that an Englishman, being hypnotized, explained the differences between Republicans and Democrats in America. If he could not do this when awake, behold the supernatural! But we are not told whether he could or could not.

TO REPLACE THE GUILLOTINE. New Means of Executing Criminals

Said to Be Painless and Instantly Effective. Professor Esclangon, the editor of Le Monde Scientifique, in Paris, has invented a man-killing machine which he thinks will ultimately do away with the blood-

stained and horrifying guillotine, says the New York World.

Although the death is effected by means of electricity, it is not altogether blood-less. The electrical part of the device is

less. The electrical part of the device is used simply for the purpose of pulling the trigger, so to speak, and setting the death-dealing machine to work.

Imagine a diver's helmet, made without a visor. It is round and smooth, and comes down to the breast and the back of the neck, and fastens under the chin with a heavy strap.

In front, in a position corresponding to the inner corner of each eye, there is a small slot or hole. On top of the helmet there is a rod curving over in front and ending just opposite the eyeholes.

The wires for the electrical circuit run through this tube. At the end of the tube are two cartridge-like arrangements containing two very slender and exceedingly sharp-pointed needles.

Neither cartridges nor needles are to be seen before the machine is used. Being movable, they are pressed back and set on a halr trigger, ready to dart forth



FRENCH MAN-KILLING MACHINE.

through the eyes and into the the condemned.

The French inventor claims that such a feath is painless, sure, and easy, but it is fast is painless, sure, and easy, but it is former pipplis, Dr. L. S. Simon, of Chicago, who left Dr. Schenck in May, tonclusions.

That the needles are as quick as an electria the needles are as through the eyes and into the brain of conclusions.

That the needles are as quick as an electric current can make them is evident. The

tioner." After death the helmet is taken from the body, and the corpse is seen without any mark of disfigurement. RAILROADING AS A BUSINESS. Hustle Once, Last and All the Time,

Says Chauncey Depew in

"Railroad Men." The railroad profession presents more attractions for a young man than any other line of business, says Chauncey M. Depew in "Railroad Men." It has greater opportunities for advancement, and its employ-ment is more permanent. To succeed in it n any department requires health, brains, honesty and equipment. The young man must make up his mind that if he would rise in the profession, he must never quesion the kind of work that is put upon him

tion the kind of work that is put upon him, the hours which are required of him or the places, agreeable or disagreeable, to which he is assigned.

Railway organization is essentially military, because upon the ability, vitality and integrity of the vast number of men in the various positions working harmoniously together depend most of the internal commerce of the country, the prosperity of business, the activities, of communities, great and small, the funds of investors and safety of hundreds of millions of passengers.

business, the activities, of communities, great and small, the funds of investors and safety of hundreds of millions of passengers.

The young man who proposes to enter railway service should first decide whether he will take his chances for a career in outdoor or indoor work. If outdoor work, which is in the operating department, he will be immensely assisted if he has had the opportunities which are offered in the technical schools. In these days of thorough training it is almost impossible for a young man of ordinary education to get on in competition with the graduates of the Sheffield Scientific school at Yale, the scientific schools of Columbia, the special education of Cornell, the big advantage of the Troy Polytechnic and the Stevens Institute, and the instruction given in many other of the schools and colleges of the United States.

If he selects indoor work, he must make up his mind that much more will be required of him, at first, than in commercial lines. If he is in the treasurer's department, and shows special efficiency and intelligence when a vacancy occurs in the freight department, in any discussion that should happen between the heads of these departments he is almost certain to be drafted for a better position by the traffic manager, and vice versa.

Railroading differs from any other business or profession in its beginnings. The salary is small. The work hard. It is only a few who, by cheerful readiness at all times to perform their own tasks and to stay several hours—and if necessary affinisht—to meet the requirements of the office or to do the work of the lame, lazy and incompetent, attract the attention of their superiors and are marked for promotion.

In the service every one's eye is on every one else. There is a generous appreciation of comradeship; at the same time there is severe criticism of the conduct and character of fellow employes and officers. The moment an officer becomes careless of his duties, inattentive and out of reach when wanted his chances for promotion are over, and

Run by Mule Power

A traveler going through sparsely-settled sections of Canada came to a lonely cabin, and finding the door open went in, says the Ontario Banner. Nobody was in sight, but in the center of the room he saw a cradle with a baby lying in it fast asleep. The cradle was rocked back and forth with great regularity, and he was puzzled to know what kept it in motion. On examination he found a stout cord attached to a nail driven in the side of the cradle and passed through an auger hole in the side of the house. He took up the trail, which led him into a ravine, where a donkey was standing and switching his tail. The mystery was explained. The other end of the cord was attached to the donkey's tail, and the constant switching kept the cradle in motion. It was an ingenious device on the part of the mother to keep her baby asleep while she went off for a time.

A BOUQUET OF BRILLIANCE.

BLAZE OF LIGHT FROM THE BAN-QUET TABLE CENTERPIECE.

Flowers That Exude Perfume and at the Same Time Shed a Very Desirable and Diffusive Illumination.

Electric lighting fixtures have undergone a remarkable change in the last few years and from modified gas fixtures they have become distinct fixtures of artistic merit. Decorative lighting has developed a large number of ornamental forms of globes and lights very often disguising the true character of the apparatus. Chief among the recent novelties in this line are electrically illumined artificial flowers on stands which are so combined with real flowers that the eye does not quite grasp which are which. For large banquet, ta-



bles in pulatial hostelries and private residences, where a centerpiece is an absolute necessity, the new design is particularly adapted. These fittings are gotten up in most elaborate design of electropiated silverware and polished brass and represent illumined artificial flowers, such as roses, popples, daffodils, tulips, etc., mounted in handsome china or earthenware jars. These are suitable for side tables and especially adapted for conservatories where they show to great effect in a dim light. In each fitting many tiny electric lamps are concealed. An abundance of space is also provided for water and fresh flowers, which makes the decoration all the greater. At one recent function, unrivaled for its lavish expenditures for decorations, smaller fittings were used grouped around the plece de resistance, some only having one, others two, and others three or four electric blooms. bles in palatial hostelries and private

DR. SCHENCK'S DISCOVERY.

Professor of the Vienna University Claims to Know the Secret of Sex.

Medical men and the general public are interested just now in Professor Schenck, who has announced from his laboratory in the Vienna university that he had dis-

"Schenck is above all a worker. He is a slave to science and devotes nearly all of his time to original research. In spite of that fact, I must say that he finds, a little time for the social side of life. Aside from science, his thoughts are with his family, of whom he is very proud, and justly so. He has a charming wife, a modest little woman, who thinks the sun rises and sets for her husband. His sons are fine, big, dark fellows, typical Austrians, and they are the apple of the professor's eye.

and they are the apple of the protessor's eye.

"Dr. Schenck is a man of pleasing personality, cordial and talkative. In appearance he is short and stout, dark and heavily bearded. He has done much for science, and cannot but believe when he says he has discovered something there must be something in what he says. He is fond of the young men, but particularly of his students, and most of all he likes young Americans. He stands very high as an authority and has been thirty-one years



DR. SAMUEL SCHENCK.

a professor in the University of Vienna."

Professor MacCloski, of Princeton, says this of Dr. Schenck's claim:

"I am not at all surprised at Dr. Schenck's ideas. In fact, I have been expecting just such a development for a long time. I regard the power of sex selection as a practical necessity at the present time.

"The possibility of sex selection is a practical necessity at the present time.

"The possibility of sex selection by man is but a natural development of the power which scientists some time ago discovered of sex in selection in plant and some of the forms of animal life. If hemp is grown in a very rich soil, the plant will be of the female sex, whereas, scanty sell will produce the male plant. It has been found that when salamanders, ordinarily known as lizards, eat ordinary food, about 55 per cent of their young are females, but when, as is sometimes the case, they are fed upon the fragments of their brothers and sisters, the young are almost entirely males, the actual percentage being about 90.

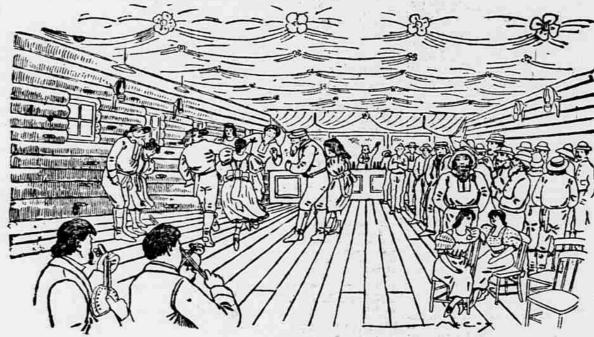
"Males are produced by meager feeding; starved caterpillars, for instance, being invariably of the male sex. In fact, modern biology has found that there is, fundamentally, no difference between the sexes. Each has its own peculiar kind of eag, the female egg requiring a large supply of food and moving very slowly. The male egg, on the other hand, does not need much nutrition and moves with rapidity. The whole matter is merely one of the quantitative distribution of food.

"If this possibility of sex selection were made practicable among men, the food that would be necessary for the mother selecting a male offspring would be such as would satisfy her hunger without supplying very much nutriment. The development of the female child, on the other hand, would require very rich and nutritive food on the mother's part.

"Dr. Schenck vems to fear that when the sexual disthest has once become manifest in a woman, all future offspring would be of the same a motormal condition, and if sclentists discovered a tend

"What are you going to be when you grow up, Tommy?" asked Uncle Bob. "Mamma says it looks very much as if I was going to be a giant," said the little fellow, glancing down at his half-outgrown trousers and coat.—Harper's Bazar.

HERE'S A TYPICAL DANCE HALL AS A MINER SEES IT.



From the New York World.

This picture is of a scene in Frank Way's bollroom at Queenee Mouth, Cariboo, B. C., and was drawn by a miner who witnessed it and sent by him to the World. He writes:

"The most characteristic of the amusements in a Northern mining 'city' is the donce house, or ballroom, and I present a sketch of one with the characteristic life as it appears within." "It is some sixty feet by twenty-five The festooned celling is about nine feet as it appears within. "It is some sixty feet by twenty-five The festooned celling is about nine feet on the cool of colling are used in this decoration, while the coal oil lamps with their strong reflectors are placed on brackets against the walls high above the dancers' heads. "A fully equipped bar with a great assortment of one kind of whinky and tobacco, "A fully equipped bar with a great assortment of one kind of whinky and tobacco, "The music is the best always that the possible, a large mirror is put up behind if possible, a large mirror is put up behind if possible, a large mirror is put up behind if the possible, a large mirror is put up behind if the possible, a large mirror is put up behind if the cannel of the consequence of the standing miners on the right, and those chairs for the dancing girls and the cannel of the consequence of the standing miners on the right, and those chairs for the dancing girls and the cannel of the consequence of the standing miners on the right, and those chairs for the dancing girls and the minose chairs for the dancing girls and the minose chairs for the dancing girls and the consequence of the cannel of the consequence of the c